

# IRMA TIMES

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## **Oil Was Discovered in Irma Field Over 35 Years Ago According to Geological Reports**

When we asked in last week's Times who discovered Oil in the Irma district, we thought we would find some homesteader claiming the honor. Several have told us how far back as thirteen years ago they had seen heavy seepages of oil in the springs along Grattan Coulee. No doubt many of these homesteaders thought at the time they first seen these seepages that they were the first people to see them.

In looking up government and other reports, we find that long before Irma was considered practically as far from civilization as the new oil fields of the north is now. Before there was any thought of a transcontinental railway passing through the district, Dr. Dawson, a noted explorer and geologist had discovered what he considered a very important oil bearing anticline. This was subsequently explored by Tyrel and Dowling in 1886. This anticline is shown on the Geological map of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, marked Map 55A issued 1913. No doubt all of these men were attracted by the seepages along the Grattan Coulee and Battle River. Other geologists have explored the district but we believe Mr. Chas. E. Taylor, of Edmonton, probably has given the district greater attention than any other geologist. That Mr. Taylor knows his profession very thoroughly can not be denied, as he is producing manager of one of the biggest oil companies in Canada, The Imperial Oil Co. During the drilling of the first well in the district by the Grattan Oil Co. in 1914-15 on section 4-45-8 w4th, he spent most of his time watching the formation and keeping the log of the well. The log of this well is shown in the geological report of 1916 on page 121 as follows:

Taken from summary report of the Geological Survey Dept. of Mines, Ottawa for year 1916. Log of well near Irma, supplied by Mr. Charles Taylor, of Edmonton.

	Feet
Drift	0 25
Soft gray sandy clay	25 107
Blue sandstone and fossils	107 109
Gray shale bands of blue sandstone, shells	109 134
Dark shales, coal seams	134 140
Dark shale, coal	175 177
Blue sandstone shells	177 192
Brown clay	192 200
Light gray sandstone, carbonaceous	200 210
Light gray sandstone with clay	210 215
Dark gray shale	215 230
Gray shale	230 300
Gray sand	300 342
Gray shale a two foot hard shell	342 377
Gray shale	377 520
Hard shell	520 522
Gray shale	522 552
Hard shell	552 554
Gray shale with hard shells at 645, 750, 850, 960,	
Oil at	1215
Lime shell	1345 1353
Gray shell	1353 1405
Hard shell	1405 1410
Gray shale, oil at 1,582	1,410 1,582
Gray shale,	1,582 1,620
Gray Bottom at	1,620
Gas at	192 feet
Water at	270 feet
Water an oil at	300 feet
Oil at	1,205 and 1,582 feet
Gas 500,000 cubic per day, 500 lbs. pressure at 1,620 feet	
Belly River formation at	342 feet
Benton Formation	342 feet to bottom
Owing to drilling troubles the hole was abandoned at this dept.	

This report states that the well was abandoned 1,620 feet on account of drilling trouble. This no doubt was very unfortunate for the district and especially for those holding leases in the near vicinity. Most of these have lost the greater part of their enthusiasm in oil, also the leases which have been cancelled. No doubt had this hole been put down another thousand feet it would have brought in a well that would have made more noise in a day than the famous Fort Norman well does in a month. In this case adjoining leases would have been worth thousands of dollars per acre but they have mostly been released to other parties by the Department of Mines, at 50 cents per acre.

Since this well was abandoned the rig was moved a short distance and another well started on the same section, apparently after the first hole was abandoned there was no hurry in getting the next one down. Long delays were caused by shortage of coal, casing or tools, and very little headway was made. About the time the first hole was completed the funds of the Grattan Oil Co. appeared to become depleted and other companies of interested men appeared to be financing the project but at

### Heard Around Town

Mr. H. Mair has accepted a position with Mr. J. W. Wyatt, in his office.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Tripp have been spending a few days at Edmonton.

Mr. C. A. Toll paid a visit to the capital the first of the week.

Mr. Geo. Sawyer returned from the East last Sunday. George came home alone.

We are glad to report that Mrs. A. G. Walker of Edmonton is holding her own and the doctors are quite encouraged with her condition.

Rev. Capt. C. Carrathers of Edmonton visited Irma Wednesday as a guest of the Irma Orangemen.

Last Monday Mr. J. W. Wyatt unloaded new McLaughlin six. This is the first new car to arrive in Irma this season.

The monthly meeting of Irma local U. F. A. will be held on Wednesday afternoon March 2nd in the Co-op Hall at 2 p.m. All members urged to attend.

Mr. Geo. Hudson M. P. was in Irma Wednesday taking in the Orangemen Banquet.

Mr. A. A. Dickson made a business trip to Irma last Tuesday. Mr. Dickson shipped one of his automobiles to Edmonton.

Mr. H. E. Flett of the U. G. G. Co. will address a meeting of the farmers at Co-op Hall Friday, March 11th at 2 p.m. Everybody welcome.

Mr. W. J. Charleson salesman for the Delco Light Co. was a visitor in Irma last Wednesday. Mr. Charleson reports that the Alberta sales force in the last six months has made the best record for any division on the continent. This speaks well of the Delco also the salesman.

The annual meeting of the G. W. V. A. will be held in their Club Room on Main St. at 7:30 Saturday, March 5th. There will also be a Smoker on this evening. All veterans are requested to attend as the election of officers will be the main business of the meeting. W. D. Askin President

times the cash would fail to arrive on pay day. After some time the men would generally quit work and Mr. Taylor would issue his personal cheque to clean off the slate. In due time after some considerable delay another crew would arrive and start work but would generally quit as soon as the allotted cash had run out, but invariably Mr. Taylor would be able to get things squared away and finally got the hole down to some 2,200 feet when it was reported to have the strongest flow of gas in Alberta, we have had no chance to see a log of this second well but have seen indications of oil on the derrick although we have no way of telling what level it was found at.

The men working on this second well stated they were quitting on account of not being able to get the drill down on account of the great gas pressure. This apparently could have been overcome the hole had been large enough to put in a smaller pipe and keep the pressure between the two.

It will soon be a year since this last well was abandoned and with the exception of a watchman and men coming to remove tools there has been no work done. According to the regulations affecting this district we believe a lease can only be held by placing a drill on same within fifteen months after lease is granted, or grouping with other leaseholders in which case one drill will protect twenty sections for three years. After three years we understand each lease must have a drill in operation and must not be idle more than six months of the year.

Over one hundred thousand acres have been covered by leases for the last six years, excepting when cancelled at Ottawa and re-filed in Edmonton. Under these conditions most of the original holders have abandoned all hopes of seeing the field developed and apparently until some big company secures practically all the leases it will not be.

The present regulations are supposed to induce developments, but unless they are enforced differently than they have been the country will never be developed, until it is controlled by some company with unlimited capital. Then not only will prices be controlled but production will be curtailed to regulate prices. We believe the department should cancel all leases not being developed and reserve them until such time as a company would show that they were in a position to start drilling. Then grant leases for enough ground to justify them continuing development work, the field would soon be developed and production started in earnest.

## **Quality Merchandise -**

**Quite a few nice Spring lines are in already. You will appreciate the better quality, and the much more reasonable price of these goods this Spring.**

"Prue" Brand Shirtings, Galateas, and Chambrays. Nice firm weaves and good fast colors, reasonably priced at per yard, 35c.

A last whack at what little winter stuff is left. What you need in them we will save you money on.

Mens Fleeceline Underwear, per garment ..... \$1.25  
Mens Fleec combinations ..... 2.25  
Mens heavy wool combinations ..... 3.35  
Mens Wool Sweaters reg \$13.50, \$7.95  
Mens mixed Sweaters reg. \$6.00....\$4.00  
Mens Heavy flannel shirts ..... 2.85  
Mens heavy Mackinaw shirts ..... 6.00  
Mens Heavy Mackinaw Jackets \$12.75

We have just received a nice range of "Pick Juniors", Overalls and combinations for the little chaps. These are all made up from the famous "Stifel" Drills and are reasonable indeed at \$1.25 pair up.

Mitts, Rubbers, Overshoes, Sox, Hose Flannellettes, and Flannels.

A nice new range of Women's Silk Hose in black, brown and white for the reasonable price of \$1.60 a pair.

Children's Underwear, Caps Toques etc. Everyone piled on the Bargain Counter. To save money compare our prices before you buy.

## **J. C. McFARLAND & CO.**

## **BUY FROM US**

## **FOR LESS.**

We lead in reducing prices as the market declines. If you study the adds you will notice this.

## **NEW GOODS.**

We are receiving some new lines now and the values are better than for some years. We think perhaps prices are as low as they will be for spring.

## **BOOTS and SHOES.**

We will have the best values to be offered, all bought from the makers and at extra low prices

## **GROCERIES.**

We handle only the best, we do not buy job stuff as we consider it poor economy. This attitude we find is taken by all housekeepers. Get our prices when wanting table supplies.

## **Irma Co-operative Co., Ltd.**

# PEOPLE, BOOKS AND THINGS

A WEEKLY CAUSERIE OF CASUAL THINGS  
TREATED IN LIGHTER VEIN.

R. C. EDWARDS AND HIS  
UNIQUE PAPER—A WEST-  
ERN INSTITUTION — THE  
LUCK OF THE NAVY —  
BRITISH SENTIMENT — A  
NAVAL BATTLE.

The inimitable R. C. Edwards of the Calgary "Eyeopener" is responsible for the following story. I have not a copy of his paper by me, and I cannot, therefore, tell it in his own graphic way—no one other than himself can do that—but I will give it as well as I can.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Hearst papers which to borrow from Frank Oliver—may well be described as belonging to the tribe of journalistic prostitutes, after doing all they could to keep America out of the war, indulged in quite a lot of "sob stuff" that was absurd as it was untrue. They featured a story of General Pershing to the effect, that when that blunt and somewhat matter-of-fact soldier first reached Paris he immediately made a pilgrimage to the grave of Lafayette, and laying a wreath of American roses upon the sepulchre, said with a voice choked with emotion, "Lafayette, we are here."

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. Edwards rises to remark that there is a sequel to this story, which was not published in any of the Hearst papers. He says that after Pershing had bestowed his posey upon the grave, and had wiped the tears from his eyes, he was startled to receive a subterranean movement. Lafayette turned himself around in his coffin, and remarked in hollow, grave-yard tones, "Well, what about it; where in Hell have you been for the last three years?"

\* \* \* \* \*

You can always get some real meat out of the "Eyeopener" and what R. C. Edwards has to say is worth listening to. He is without exception the best critical writer in the west and perhaps in all Canada. He is pithy and pungent, and has the wit of a witty Scotchman. We have the authority of Irving Cobb that when a Scotchman has the real gift he has an Irishman beaten off the block. Ourselves, we will not dare an opinion. Mr. Edwards sometimes camouflages what he has to say under a somewhat flippant style, but the meat is always there. He is almost a perfect master of the King's English, and given time and occasion he can rise to eloquent passages. He has said some pretty plain things in the "Eyeopener," and has got into dispute with the self-righteous as a consequence, but after all, the worst he has ever done, has been to call a spade a spade, and he writes of real things as they happen in this western country. He is on the side of those who suffer oppression, and he has always been a terror to evil-doers, of the meaner type. Through a lot of writing that pharisees may call improper, and which is often risqué, there is a strong clear note of patriotism, firm-mindedness, and a broad human tolerance. Some bitter attacks have been made upon public personalities, but Mr. Edwards is no wanton hitter; he never goes after anyone unless there is in his opinion a good public end to serve.

\* \* \* \* \*

His unique paper yields a great deal of influence, and there is little doubt that has its proprietor

so desired he might have made advantageous alliances; but he has steered clear of them. Once some one suggested, that he was actuated by a desire for personal profit. I do not remember the exact words in which he replied to this attack, but they were something as follows. "This little rag has stood for a whole lot of things but never have we stood for shame or disgrace; so far as we may judge we have never championed injustice or wrong, and whatever may be said about us, we never will."

\* \* \* \* \*

In his own city and amongst those who know him R. C. Edwards is popular and well esteemed. He is one of the quietest and most unassuming of men, and he has an intimate knowledge of this country in which he has sojourned for the last thirty years. He can and does describe the west, and its people, and its customs, in happier vein than anyone else. There are lots of people who find fault with his paper but most of them read it when they get a chance. Whatever may be said of him, or the "Eyeopener," he is a gentleman. Indeed he could not come from the strain that he does and be anything else. He belongs to one of those great Scottish literary families which united excellent business acumen with splendid literary ability, and which are peculiar to Edinburgh. He is a grandson of Dr. Robert Chambers, who in his day was one of the most esteemed citizens of "Modern Athens," and who with his brother founded the Chamber Publishing Company, which for many years has been a Scottish landmark. "Bob" Edwards is a western institution built upon a pretty firm foundation.

\* \* \* \* \*

I saw another good play in a western theatre the other evening—or rather I saw some excellent acting; for the play, despite the applause which greeted it, depended for its success more upon the acting than the construction. It was a rather stereotyped melodrama and was called "The Luck of the Navy." It was rapturously received by a capacity house. The members of the company were uniformly good, and there was nothing weak amongst them. One of the chief merits in the whole performance to my mind, was the real portrayal of British life amongst the officers of the navy, and the fine British sentiments which were expressed. We have seen too much of American ideas and American nationalism on the boards of our play houses and we are seafarers. The frequenters of the movies in this country are a darned sight more familiar with American uniforms than with the khaki of our own men; and with Yankee battleships than British ones. As a matter of fact after the British navy had been tying up Germany for a couple of years, the Americans did not have a ship afloat fit to enter battle with a modern enemy.

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Lots of people will recall the sea fight that Admiral Beatty had with a German squadron. The Germans had been engaged on one of their raids against defenceless English watering places and were beating it for home across the North Sea, when Beatty with his cruiser squadron came galloping up. The Germans had a good start, but Britain's fighting admiral, with forced draft and

decks cleared for action, was racing after them. Beatty himself led the van in his flagship the Lion. As the day declined and the enemy were approaching their own mine field, it was seen that the British fleet would have difficulty in forcing an action. Coal was shoveled on the furnaces, and every effort strained to come up with the raiders and cut some of them off. The Lion gained upon the rearmost of the German ships. The last one was the Blucher and the Lion was steadily overhauling her. As the flagship approached within cannon range the Blucher opened fire, but she came on with every British officer and sailor at his station; and not a gun was fired in reply. Steadily she drew up on the German ship, and as she came level she turned a broadside on her and sunk her. Admiral Beatty held on his way after the other German ships and a number of British destroyers galloped out of the line to pick up the Germans who were struggling in the water.

\* \* \* \* \*

The point of this story is that the American navy at that time had about two ships that were in a superior class to the Blucher, which was out-footed and put out of business by Admiral Beatty in an action that lasted rather less than three minutes.

Z. M. Hamilton

## Facts Worth Remembering

Salt used in water when washing prints prevents colours from running.

When putting blouses away, place a sheet of tissue paper between each.

A fine grater is much better than a knife for removing the surface of bread or cake that is burned.

When making a cornflour shape, put one teaspoonful of syrup in the saucepan with the milk. No sugar will be required.

To prevent steam forming between a pie tin and the bottom of a one-crust pie, bore one or two small holes in the centre of the tin, and the steam will escape.

To remove paint from glass, mix a strong solution of soda and newly slaked lime together, put on the glass, leave for an hour, and then wash off.

A box of sand should always be kept close at hand where paraffin lamps are burnt, as a little thrown on burning oil (in case of accident) will speedily extinguish the flames.

Never waste scraps of fat meat or dripping; they should be melted down and clarified. You will then always have some pure dripping in readiness for cooking purposes.

If you want your grate to look very bright, rub it over with just a little turpentine after black-leading and shining. Then polish with a soft duster. It will look well for days.

To make a chocolate mould, boil two breakfasts of milk, leaving out a little to mix with one tablespoonful of cornflour, same of cocoa and sugar. Stir over the fire five minutes. Pour into a wetted mould.

Austria's New Flag

Austria's new national flag consists of three horizontal stripes, the top and bottom being red and the centre white.

For Polish Jews

Two women delegates of the Jewish Women's Federation of Poland (Mmes. Melzer and Rothfeld) are at present in London to collect funds for the relief of 20,000 Jewish orphans whose parents were victims of the war and of the pogroms in Eastern Galicia.

## SELECTED RECIPES

### Clouded Jelly

When stirring the jelly powder into the water before it sets add two tablespoonfuls of thick cream, and stir briskly for three or four minutes. Then allow to set in the usual way.

### Sugar Roly-Poly

Roll out some pastry rather thick, then a layer of brown sugar; on this some very finely chopped candied peel, and another layer of crumbs. Roll up, brush over the edges with milk, and dredge with fine sugar. Bake for thirty minutes, or boil for two hours (in a cloth). Serve with syrup.

### Rice Cake

Mix together four ounces of butter, or lard, four ounces of ground rice, four ounces of sultanas, half a pound of flour, one whole egg two ounces of sugar, a teaspoonful of baking powder, and just enough milk to moisten the whole. Bake in a buttered tin from thirty-five to forty minutes. Dust the top of the cake with castor sugar.

### An Excellent Potato Dish

To a cup of milk add a tablespoonful each of flour and butter. When smooth add four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. Have mashed potatoes whipped very light and well seasoned with butter, arranged in a mould on a platter. Scoop out the centre and spread the white of an egg over all. Fill the well with the sauce, sprinkle with bread-crums, and brown in the oven.

### Apple Cheesecake

Required: One cupful of apple pulp, two-thirds of a cupful of powdered sugar, four eggs, the rind and juice of one lemon. Pare, core, and boil sufficient apples to make one-half of a pound when cooked. Add to these the sugar and butter, melted, then the eggs, leaving out two of the whites, and the grated rind and juice of one lemon. Stir the mixture well; fill the pastry cases, and bake together for about twenty minutes.

### Mustard Sauce

This goes well with herring, and is less costly than mustard butter. Slice two large onions, and fry them in one ounce of margarine or fresh dripping. When they are a pale brown, dredge in half a tablespoonful of flour, add one tablespoonful of vinegar, a seasoning of salt and pepper, and stir well. Now add half a pint of stock, and simmer for thirty minutes, stirring it often. Last of all, stir in one tablespoonful of made mustard.

### Currrant Cake

Into seven teaspoonfuls (one and three-quarters of a pound) of flour rub a half pound of butter or lard, then add three teaspoonfuls (three-quarters of a pound) of plumped currants, and two teaspoonfuls (half a pound) of moist sugar. Rub free from lumps a teaspoonful each of bicarbonate of soda and cream of tartar, add a quarter teaspoonful each of nutmeg and salt, then mix with the flour. With two beaten eggs mix a half pint of milk, and pour it in. Bake in well greased and papered tins in a moderate oven.

### White Sauce

In a small saucepan, heat a piece of butter the size of a large walnut, add a heaped teaspoonful of flour, and stir over the fire for a few minutes. The result should be a thick smooth paste, therefore when any butter remains unabsorbed sprinkle in a little more flour, and when dry flour is in evidence, moisten by adding more butter. Add a small teaspoonful of chicken stock, season to taste, stir and boil for a few minutes, and use as required.

## CURRENT COMMENT

ON MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO DWELLERS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES OF CANADA

A SERIES OF ARTICLES DEALING WITH VARIOUS WESTERN QUESTIONS

### COLD-BLOODED POLICY

There is at present a senate committee of the United States investigating the naval conduct of the war by the government of that country.

Admiral Sims of the U. S. Navy has been a witness before it, and has given some remarkable testimony.

It is patent that despite the high-sounding altruistic utterances of the President in regard to the cause of humanity, no nation, not even the smallest Balkan state, which entered it on the side of the Allies, allowed themselves to be guided by such cold-blooded selfishness as the United States of America.

Admiral Sims states that he received a statement of policy from the naval department which declared, in effect: that while it was the intention to co-operate in the war to the fullest extent, such co-operation was conditional first, upon adequate defence of home waters, and next upon the future position of the United States after the war was finished.

There is no reason to doubt the veracity of the admiral, and comment upon this situation is therefore superfluous. It is a revelation of selfishness seldom equalled in international history. The most charitable construction to be placed upon it, is that the hands of the administration were fettered by party politics, which have contributed more to the discredit of the United States in international affairs than any other agency.

### BRITAIN ASSISTS CANADIAN IMMIGRATION

The British government, for the first time in its history, is undertaking emigration work in respect to Canada. The Overseas Settlement Committee has been established under its auspices and it is decidedly sympathetic towards Canada.

At a recent sitting of the British House of Commons a Liberal provision was made in the supplementary estimates for the work of this organization, which includes in its programme the providing of free passages to Canada for selected ex-soldiers and women. The government spokesman in the House declared that if ex-soldiers thought that better prospects awaited them in Canada than at home, they should be given every opportunity to try their luck there.

This attitude on the part of the Mother of Parliaments is more than encouraging, and is one of the results of the closer relationship between the Old Country and this Dominion which has been brought about by the war.

We want all the British people we can get, and then some more. The strength and purity of British institutions have been proven in the furnace heat of the late great conflict, and in this new country we cannot improve upon the wholesome British atmosphere, which cannot fail to be created by the settlement here of many British people.

### BRITAIN STRONG AND SOLVENT

Great Britain, despite the tremendous drains that were made upon her during the great conflict, is in a sound financial position.

The other day the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that it was decided not to renew the Anglo-Franco loan in the United States. Great Britain in providing her half had no intention of borrowing outside of the United Kingdom, so that when the loan is repaid the external indebtedness of the Mother Country will have been reduced by about fifty millions of pounds.

Steadily and strongly Britain is adjusting her finances which were disrupted by the war and vindicating her position as the financial centre of the world. Her burdens have been enormous. There has not been one of the allied nations, with the exception of America, to which she has not loaned great sums, besides engaging in expenditures on her own account so large that they stagger belief.

Her present strong and solvent position is a wonderful tribute to the financial genius of her statesmen and people.

### MAKING RAIN IN THE WEST

The dry season which prevailed in south western Saskatchewan and Alberta during last year has turned the attention of many people to the possibility of inducing a fall of moisture by means of cannonading or explosions.

Some experiments were conducted in the arid states of the southwestern portion of the American Union about ten years ago under the auspices of the Federal Department of Agriculture, but as no definite results were obtained, the government withdrew from the operations.

The rain makers persist, however, and this summer they are to conduct some experiments in Southern Alberta under the auspices of the Alberta Municipalities Union.

You may talk about your oil fields or gold mines till the cows come home, but the man who can discover a way to induce the clouds to give down their moisture at the word of command may have the earth and most of the things that are in it for his very own.

# De La Verendrye The Greatest of All The Western Explorers

A Romantic Tale of Adventure, Exploration and Achievement

## THE FIRST WHITE MEN TO CROSS THE PLAINS AND VIEW THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

If the name of Radisson is indissolubly associated with the beginnings of Western Canada, it is impossible to overlook the de la Verendrye family. They took up the exploratory work where Radisson left it and extended the Dominion of France and the sphere of influence of the white man a thousand miles to the westward; across the vast reaches of the prairie country to the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains.

Pierre Gaultier de la Verendrye died in daring with the Hudson's Bay adventurer, and like him was a successful negotiator with the Indian tribes which inhabited the wilderness; but the likeness ends there. Radisson was a sailor, an adventurer of neither family nor

### A SOLDIER AND A GENTLEMAN

Like many of the famous men of New France, de la Verendrye was a native of Three Rivers where his father ruled as governor of a district. The quaint old town between Montreal and Quebec was the headquarters of the fur trade. There came the brigades of canoes laden with the spoils of the wilderness and manned by the strange Indians from

### A PICTURESQUE COMPANY

Strange and picturesque were the men who foregathered in the little town compactly built by the river bank and walled against the escala de the Iroquois. Robust adventurers and soldiers of fortune caparisoned in broad-cloth coats, cravats of meadow lace and rattling their spurs and scabbards, swaggered through the narrow streets and called for room from the mere traders and merchants. Spare, silent men in buckskin coats and leggings with the mahogany tan of the wilderness on their faces and refusing to be

### ON FLANDERS' FIELDS

The imagination of young Verendrye was set afire by the stories of the voyagers who were always to be found taking their rest from the wilderness beneath the shadow of his father's chateau. As beseemed the cadet of a noble French house, he early became a soldier and whilst only in his first youth took part with some soldiers and Indians in an expedition against the British colonists in New England. Frontier

### BEYOND THE SUNSET

While engaged in this work he was for a number of years the commandant of an important trading post on Lake Nipigon and whilst there listened to the tales of the wilderness Indians, who told stories of western wonders as yet unseen by the white men. There must have been a superb lure in the farthest west to these splendid old adventurers. The limits of the continent were not known—hardly guessed at—and the fantastic imaginations of the Indians added to the mystery of the remote places. Radisson had

### A FRIENDLY GOVERNOR

Verendrye tired of the solitude of his backwoods post and eager to distinguish himself in the service of his country, used his influence with Marquis de Beauharnois, Governor of Canada, to ob-

tain a commission to go exploring. The governor made strong representations to the king but all that he could get was permission to do what exploring he pleased for the glory of France

and certain exclusive rights over the western fur trade. These trade concessions enabled him to obtain sufficient money from an association of merchants in Montreal to outfit an expedition. He was accompanied by his three sons, his nephew, La Jemeray, and a Jesuit priest, Father Messager. In making his financial ar-

rangements with his Montreal backers the explorer clearly showed that he was not actuated by any hope of gain, but solely by the desire of patriotic achievement; for he made a special stipulation that theirs were to be all the trading profits, and for his share only the costs of the expedition were to be defrayed.

### THE FIRST ESTABLISHMENTS

In the summer of 1731 the expedition launched its canoes at Montreal and started on its westward journey. Verendrye's object was to discover the western limit of the continent and to claim the lands washed by the waters of the Pacific for the king of France.

The expedition made a good summer's journeying, passing by the Ottawa river to Lake Huron. They rested at Fort Michilimackinac on the straits between Lake Huron and Michigan and then pushed their light barge further westward, skirting the north shores of Lake Superior, till at length on August 26 they

reached the neighborhood of the present site of Fort William.

Here difficulties developed with some of the voyagers who, fearful of the unknown dangers of the western wilds, refused to proceed. This trouble was overcome but it had occasioned delay, and it was necessary to make arrangements for wintering. The leader accordingly commenced the erection of buildings, but a party under his nephew pushed on to Rainy Lake, where they built a trading post which they named Fort St. Pierre after the commandant of the expedition.

### GOOD WINTERING

La Jemeray made good wintering and in spring rejoined his uncle, with a rich catch of furs, which was forthwith despatched to Montreal. One June 8 the expedition again resumed its westward travels. The Indians of the country, always friendly to the French, greeted the progress of the white men with acclamations. The French were uniformly successful in their dealings with the native tribes. They seemed to have a sort of genius in that direction and the stately ceremonial

### FIRST IN MANITOBA

The journey was made in the dead of winter. The distance was covered on snowshoes modelled on the Indian pattern and the travellers had to rely upon the game of the northern forests for their sustenance. At the mouth of the Winnipeg river these hardy travellers set themselves to work

### A CYNICAL COURT

A new problem, however, now arose to confront the explorers. The Montreal partners not satisfied with the proceeds of the expedition, refused further advances of the goods required for the Indian trade. De la Verendrye had exhausted his private fortune in the enterprise, and things appeared to be at a deadlock. Travelling light with the

### STALKED BY TRAGEDY

As a last resort de la Verendrye tried to reawaken the interest of the Montreal traders. He pointed out that so far the time of the travellers had been spent in making advantageous locations and building establishments, and that there had been neither time nor opportunity to engage in the fur trade. However, now that all the preliminary work had been done a rich harvest of peltries might be garnered. His appeal was successful and without delay he started again for the westward with a brigade of canoes fully outfitted with the supplies necessary for the maintenance of the posts and the carrying on of the Indian trade. In his eagerness, the leader, traveling

### INFLEXIBLE PURPOSE

Despite the death of his nephew and the murder of his son, the explorer never wavered in his purpose.

To the new post on Lake Winnipeg, which had been named Fort Maurepas, came Indians from the west with tales, however exaggerated they might be, convinced the Canadians that they were close to a region possessing characteristics entirely different from the rest of the country, and inhabited by strange people and stranger animals. Since the days of the first settlers who struck out their clearings and erected their first crude buildings by the banks of the St.

## AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL

### RANCHING IN ONTARIO

The first annual meeting of Ontario ranchers held in Toronto the second week in February, has drawn attention to a new phase of agriculture that is being developed in old Ontario; that is, new to that province. There are a great many semi-ranchers in the province, that is, men who run a farm in the usual manner and graze a good deal of rough land nearby. There is an increasing number, however, who are more ranchers than farmers, and Mr. C. M. Laidlaw, ranch specialist of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at Burwash, is making the latter class his special charge. On his list, Mr. Laidlaw now has the names of thirty Ontario ranchers.

"The two largest of these ranches are each 14,000 acres in extent," Mr. Laidlaw informed an editor of Farm and Dairy recently. "These are the Algonquin ranching company and the Burleigh ranch. Some ranches run as low as 700 acres in extent. With such a small area as this, however, the ranches are either fairly good land, or the rancher is a farmer as well."

"The really successful ranchers," Mr. Laidlaw continued, "are men you might call drover ranchers. These are men who know cattle from the ground up. They pursue their business as drovers, buying cattle from farmers who are ready to ship to market. They ship some of these and graze those that will make money on further feeding. The Harris Abattoir Co., for instance, are running ranches

on the rich black soil, fertilized by the decayed vegetation of centuries, brought forth all the luscious herbage native to the country, and clean cut poplar groves which stand like shaking islands in a

waving grassy ocean.

English Girls for Ontario  
In view of the serious shortage of female help, the United Boards of Trade of Western Ontario have been discussing proposals to encourage the immigration of young women from Great Britain.

### For the C. P. R.

The former North-German Lloyd liner Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm arrived in the Mersey last week. After alterations she will be placed on the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services between Liverpool and Canada.

This was a new country indeed and at last the explorers had found something of what lay beyond the sunset.

### FORT ROUGE, WINNIPEG

Fort Maurepas had never been very popular, with de la Verendrye after the death of his nephew, and indeed for a time it was abandoned. A new post was established near the mouth of the Assiniboine river and named Fort Rouge. An important section of the city of Winnipeg today takes its name from the ancient log buildings and stockaded enclos-

(To be Continued)

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If you are interested in the estate of a deceased person as Executor, Heir, Creditor or otherwise, and wish assistance in having the estate administered, consult us.

We are handling estates every day of the year and consequently have at your disposal the experience, facilities and service necessary to insure satisfaction, with the minimum of charge.

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### SPORT DOPE (By Buck)

(In good faith and without prejudice.)

At last our long lost George has arrived and we can say with great pride, that our Bachelor Brother is looking none the worse for his week amidst the glare of the bright light. If anything our Brother looks much better—perhaps it was his long walk that brought the sparkle to his eyes and the bloom of roses to his cheeks—may be? But what George wants to know is—who pays the reward for his remarkable reappearance in our fair village.

Our town seems to have had a relapse this last week. Everything is dead since the weather man scattered a few more feet of "the beautiful" over the face of Old Mother Earth. We have not heard a single selection from the famous "Jazz Band" but have heard that plans have already been commenced for the erection of a band stand at the intersection of Second Ave. and Main Street. So that when the warm weather arrives we shall no doubt be favored with many pleasant evenings of music from the Irma "Jazz Babies." Three new Frying Pans have been ordered and the Imperial Oil Co. have given their kind consent to the use of all empty gasoline cans—and with the addition of these new instruments Our Band should be surpassed by none in the West.

The Editor has been flocked with considerable correspondence regarding the paragraph in a recent issue referring to the beautiful spectral presented to the eyes of the lucky by a certain young man who took to chasing a flash light around in the middle of Main Street one evening not long ago. To those from whom I have received correspondence I would suggest their applying personally for any information so required—but would add that had this certain young man fallen down—more excitement might have been added to the scene.

We are pleased to learn that Messrs Barleycorn and Moonshine took a night off—from Ross school on Friday.

A little conversation overheard recently—"But I love my wife. I'll get up in the morning and build the fire for her. I'll wash the dishes and scrub the floor, but when it comes to putting pink ribbon on my nightshirt so that the baby won't know the difference in the night—I say no"!!

Just a little advice to young men. You flirt with your handkerchief—she answers you back with her umbrella.

—Love is one of two things,—One of man's greatest resources,—Or one of his greatest liabilities. A man's happiest days are his courting days—He falls in love with a girl's eyes and wants to marry the rest of her.

Excuse me, please, folks; I've got an engagement to elope.

### Legislature is in Session

Speech From the Throne Does Not Forecast Any Starting Legislation for Coming Session. Premier Stewart Unable to Attend at Present.

The Alberta Legislature opened its session on Wednesday morning of this week. Several members, including Premier Stewart, were unable to attend the opening. A. W. Ebbett, M. P. P. for Vermilion is also detained by illness.

The speech from the Throne follows the time-worn custom of saying very little and using a lot of words to do so. Ordinarily it gives an inkling of what may be expected in the way of legislation but if the speech is to be taken as a guide for the activities of the present session, it will be very quiet affair. There is, however, a possibility that the Moderation League of Alberta will inject some interest in proceedings by presenting a heavily signed petition asking for government control and sale of liquor. Such a petition now extant and is being largely signed in the cities. So far as can be ascertained it has not yet found its way to the smaller towns.

Speech from the Throne: Mr. Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly: I welcome you to the opening of the Fourth Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, and desire to express the pleasure it affords me to meet and join with you in an expression of thankfulness to Divine Providence for the blessing of peace, for a general bountiful harvest, and for the unwavering fidelity of our people to our institutions.

I rejoice, as I am sure will the people of Alberta, at the continued improvement in the health of the Prime Minister of the Province after a serious illness, and trust he will soon be able to resume his usual official duties.

It is with heartfelt regret that I refer to the lamented death of the Right Hon. Arthur Lewis Sifton, late Secretary of State for Canada, and for many years the leader of the government of this province. By his death Canada loses a gifted statesman. He served his country in many distinguished positions without ostentation, and fittingly crowned his long career as jurist, legislator, and administrator by his great services at the Peace Conference. His name and works will

be remembered by the people of Canada.

Since the close of the last session the Assembly has suffered a serious loss by the death of one of its most distinguished members, in the person of the Hon. Alexander Grant McKay, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister of Health. He was an able and devoted public servant, and his loss will be keenly felt by the members of this legislature and by the people of this province.

The attention of the Government has been continuously directed, during the past year, to the important subject of education. Plans have been completed for a thorough revision of the curriculum of the elementary schools, in keeping with the best modern educational practice, and suited to the varying needs of the children of the province. Proposals will also be submitted with a view to increasing the efficiency of the rural schools and providing increased opportunity for high school education in rural districts.

The strong financial position of Alberta continues to impress investors at home and abroad with confidence in our future. This fact has been demonstrated in the past year by the success of the recent provincial loans and the volume of the people's savings invested in Alberta. Saving certificates owing to the prevailing high costs and the necessity of continuing a programme of expansion to meet the needs of our rapidly growing province expenditure has increased, but it is a matter of satisfaction that through the continued buoyancy of our revenues, together with the exercise of care and economy, the province has been able to reasonably meet all legitimate and pressing public requirements.

It has been decided by my government to establish a permanent home for the feeble-minded during the coming session, thus providing a necessary and welcome addition to the human and public institutions of the province.

The question of the advancement of the farming interests of the province has continued to be one of the chief concerns of my government. Three new schools of agriculture have been constructed and equipped, at Raymond, Gleichen and Youngstown respectively; in the first two of which special attention will be directed to methods of farming irrigated lands.

An arrangement has been made with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company that the company has taken over the operation, for a term of

years, of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway system, with an option to purchase the same, while the government has acquired the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway. Legislation confirming these transactions and the agreements connected therewith, as well as financial provision for the further improvement of both roads, will be submitted for your consideration.

Some progress has been made during the past year in the construction of public highways, and the extension of the telephone system throughout the province.

Some time past the government has been carrying on research work with the object of ascertaining more definitely the mineral resources of the country, and the possibilities of their development, with most encouraging results. For the better furtherance of the work, an agreement has been entered into with the University of Alberta, whereby organized and co-ordinated operations may be carried on in the various classes of research by specialists, looking toward the promotion of the industrial development of the province.

During the recess, negotiations for the transfer of the natural resources of the province were renewed, with the result that an immediate investigation of the question was promised, to be followed by definite action on the part of the Dominion authorities.

You will be asked to consider legislation dealing with certain important amendments to existing statutes.

Reports of the various departments of the public service will be presented to the House in due course.

The public accounts for the last fiscal year will be placed before you and the estimates of expenditure for the current fiscal year, prepared with due regard to economy, will be submitted for your consideration.

I now leave you to the consideration of these and any other matters that may be submitted to you, with confidence that the public interests will at all times be advanced and fully safeguarded.

### VILLAGE COUNCIL

Council met in office of Farmers' Mutual Lbr Co.

Members signed oath of office.

H. W. Love chosen as Reeve.

N. M. Matheson appointed as Secy-Treas and assessor at a salary of \$125.00 per year with the provision that salary would be increased if other taxation than on Real Estate, is later decided on.

Auditors Report read.

J. W. Wyatt appointed auditor for 1921.

Following accounts read and passed on motion by Tripp.

G. A. Sisson—\$2.00.

J. W. Wyatt—\$30.00.

Western Municipal News—\$9.69.

N. M. Matheson—\$4.25.

The account of Alta Gov. (Dept. of Telephones) for \$29.50 for poles which was rendered to Village ordered paid and Seely to collect same from parties who used the poles and deposit to credit of the Village. Motion by Hardy and Carried.

Moved by Hardy that next meeting be held in Co-op Hall on Monday, March 7th, and notice put in Irma Times.

Motion Carried.

Council adjourned.

N. M. Matheson, Secy.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Alf Larson on Feb. 21st: a daughter.

The next regular meeting of the UFWA will be held at the home of U. F. W. P. J. Hardy Thursday, March 3.

"Owner wishes to have offer on SW 1/4 of Sec. 2-48-9 W of the 4th. Estimated first class quarter." Write Mr. G. A. Cook, Box 197, Watertown, S. Dak.

If you are needing a new fanning mill it will pay you to see W. Ketchen & Co. and have them demonstrate the new Lincoln Mill also the Lincoln grain pickler.

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### Business Directory

IRMA L.O.L. No. 2066  
Meets on the last Thursday of each month in the Co-op Hall. Visitors always welcome.

J. S. Yarr, W. M.  
W. Ketchen, R. S.  
S. J. Brown, S.

  
Meetings are held every Tuesday evening in the Co-op Hall at 8 P.M. Visiting brethren welcome.

N. G. A. Knapp.  
V. G. N. M. Matheson.  
See' Chas. Wilbraham.

### ROYAL BLACK PRECEPTORY NO. 1036

Meets on the second Monday of each month in the Co-op Hall. Visiting Sir Knights always welcome.

J. W. Graydon, W. P.  
Dr. S. R. McGregor, Reg.  
J. W. Wyatt, Treas.

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# The PERSONAL SIDE

PROMINENT WESTERN CHARACTERS—SOME INTIMATE ANECDOTES OF PEOPLE WE ALL KNOW

## LORD ABERDEEN, A FORMER GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Lord Aberdeen, who for a number of years was Governor-General of Canada, has recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his succession to the peerage, and the family estates. He belongs to a very ancient Scottish house and both the Huntly Gordons and the Arran Hamiltons figure in his "long pedigree."

He was at his ancestral home of Haddo House on the occasion of this anniversary, which was made the opportunity of a demonstration on the part of his tenants and friends.

Lord Aberdeen, although not a very dominant personality, nor possessed of brilliant or spectacular gifts, has filled a large place in the public vision for the last thirty-five years.

The manner in which he came to the title was dramatic. He was the third son of the old Earl of Aberdeen, and was therefore not looked upon as having much chance of succeeding to the Earldom. The brother next in age to him, however, was killed in a shooting accident whilst at Cambridge; and the heir-apparent Lord Haddo went on a long voyage as a sailor. During the course of this voyage his father died, and preparations were made to greet the young mariner at the end of his journey as the new Earl. A trusted family lawyer, according to the approved style of Miss Braddon and Edna Lyell, hurried by fast steamer to some distant port to salute him on landing as "My Lord."

This was not carried out for the simple reason that he never turned up, either then or at any future time. His fate remains shrouded in mystery. He was somewhat eccentric, and for a long time many people believed that he was still alive. Before assuming the title the present Lord Aberdeen instituted the most comprehensive search for his brother but without any result.

Lord Aberdeen is said to have owed a good deal of his preference to his wife, a strong aggressive woman whose relatives were very influential in British political circles. She is a member of the Scottish family of Majoribanks, and her brother, the late Lord Tweedmouth, was for a number of years of the Liberal whip. His career closed rather ingloriously. He was on very friendly terms with our old friend the Kaiser, and some correspondence, which he had with him was of such an indiscreet nature, that he just naturally disappeared from the ken of the British public.

W. E. Gladstone always played the Earl of Aberdeen for a favorite, rather to the surprise of his contemporaries, and he sent him to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant shortly after the Phoenix Park troubles. He made a good Viceroy, although he was not sufficiently interested in horse racing to altogether please the Irish taste.

Subsequently he was appointed Governor General of Canada, where he took considerable interest in the affairs of the country, and Lady Aberdeen established the National Council of Women, which for some time furnished reading matter to some settlers in outlying districts, and gave prominent ladies practice in running for office.

The Aberdeens also gave a considerable impetus to British Columbia fruit growing by purchasing the Coldstream ranch in the Okanagan Valley and engaging in the industry.

He came in for a good deal of praise at the hands of the followers of St. Wilfrid Laurier and censure at the hands of the Conservatives for refusing to confirm certain political appointments made by Sir Charles Tupper before relinquishing the reins of power.

On returning to Britain he was again appointed Viceroy of Ireland where he had rather an uneventful tenure of office.

During the war Lord and Lady Aberdeen were very active in the United States in soliciting aid for certain Irish orphans. They were in the United States for a long time on this mission, and in the kindest and most democratic manner possible gave a number of American clergymen and ladies an opportunity of shaking hands with sure enough nobility. Their industry in regard to the orphans brought them into conflict with the District Attorney of New York. But he is reported to have been a very arbitrary man who had not much experience in dealing with members of the nobility.

Lord Aberdeen has filled many important positions under the British Government and he is regarded as a very well meaning, conscientious official. He is a very strong adherent of the "old kirk" of Scotland and at one time held state and semblance in the ancient palace of Holyrood as representative of the Sovereign to the General Assembly of the Scottish church.

Not so very long ago the Aberdeens visited Winnipeg and as a tribute to their consequence were invited to address the Canadian Club. At least Lord Aberdeen was asked to speak to the men of the organization, and Lady Aberdeen to the ladies.

Both addresses were given in the same building contemporaneously, but in different apartments. At the conclusion of Lord Aberdeen's speech the usual vote of thanks was passed. Subsequently the chairman, a well known Winnipeg lawyer who was quite overwhelmed by the solemnity of the occasion, rose again to his feet and said:

"I wish to move a vote of thanks to Lady Aberdeen for allowing her noble and distinguished husband to address us on this inspiring and memorable occasion." At this juncture some person of great presence of mind stood up and started the National Anthem.

## A GOOD CITIZEN — DR. MCRAE AND THE EMPTYIES

Dr. McRae, the Principal of Western Canada College in Canada, who accompanied Mayor Brown on his recent trip

through the West in connection with the establishment of a Western Land Settlement Board, delighted his hearers with the concise, entertaining and meaty speeches which he made.

In Regina he told a very good story. In a jocular way he accused Mayor Brown of stealing his thunder, and in this connection related the following anecdote.

He said that whilst he was a divinity student in Edinburgh, he observed that it was the habit of the most prominent clergymen of that religious city to take their vacation in the summer months.

It was incredible that an Edinburgh pulpit should be vacant, therefore, arrangements were made for men from outside parishes to do the preaching.

One Monday morning Dr. McRae with some other students was hanging around the platform of the Waverley Station, and he saw a procession of these temporary incumbents of city pulpits on their way back to their out of town parishes. As they came down the stairs with their black funeral garb and flapping coats, he overheard one Scotch railwayman say to the other:

"Say, Sandy, who are these fellows?"

"Auch," said Sandy, "they are the empties being shipped back to the places they come from."

Apart from a story teller's ability, altogether, Dr. McRae is a splendid citizen of this country, and he has built up in Calgary one of the most successful boys' colleges in Canada. Four hundred of his former pupils went to the war and 40 of them were killed.

He belongs to one of those Highland families which have been long settled in Nova Scotia and which have spread their sons in all sorts of useful positions about the Dominion. One brother of Dr. McRae is the manager of R. G. Dunn in Regina, whilst another was a Western inspector of the Royal Bank and has recently gone to New York to assume an important position with the same concern. They are all good citizens.

## THE PASSING OF A GREAT CHURCHMAN ARCHBISHOP LEGAL

With the death of Archbishop Legal, which occurred at Edmonton quite recently, another of the great pioneer churchmen, who did so much for this Western Country, passed away.

There was a great coterie of missionaries of the Roman Catholic church who penetrated into the Great Lone Land in advance of settlement, and were not content with implanting the tenets of their faith in the minds of the native people, but established friendly relations with the Indian tribes and contributed in no small degree to their material advancement.

There was, of course, first and foremost, the great prelate, Archbishop Tache of St. Boniface. His influence amongst the native population was tremendous, and he ruled his wide diocese, which ran west from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains, and north to the Arctic Circle, with wisdom and impartiality. He was a collateral descendant of De La Veren.

dye, the greatest of all the French explorers and gentlemen of the old regime in Canada. It was under his auspices that such men came to the west, as Father Lacombe, whose services both to his church and his country cannot be overestimated; Father Hugonard, that splendid, sterling character, who spent a lifetime devoted to Indian education, and who died at the Qu'Appelle Mission about two years ago; Father Lebret, for whom the beautiful little village on the Qu'Appelle Lakes is named; Bishop Grandin of St. Albert; Bishop Pascal of Prince Albert, a venerable prelate who still continues his administrations; and Bishop Legal who has so recently concluded a long life, the main part of which has been spent in Western Canada.

Like many of the pioneer priests, which France sent out to the Hinterlands of civilization, he was a native of Brittany, that portion of France of which its inhabitants are fond of saying persisted longest in its devotion to its church and its king.

There is a pronounced strain of the original Celtic race distinctly noticeable amongst the inhabitants of Brittany, and Bishop Legal as a lad spoke the Gaelic tongue, which still lingers amongst people of these coasts, and learned French in school as a foreign language. He was born seventy-one years ago, and went through his theological studies at Nantes, where he was ordained to the priesthood in 1874. For a number of years he was professor of mathematics at the seminary of Nantes, but he became very much interested in missionary work, owing to meeting a number of priests who had been engaged in it in Canada. In 1879 he entered the novitiate of the Oblate Order, and before his course was completed he came to Canada and concluded his probation at a House of the Order in Lachine, near Montreal.

In 1897, the advancing age of Bishop Grandin, the venerable prelate of St. Albert, made it imperative that a co-adjutor be appointed and Monseigneur Legal was consecrated to the office. On the death of Bishop Grandin in 1902, he became the sole incumbent of the see. In 1912 he was appointed Archbishop of Edmonton.

He was one of the last of that splendid coterie of missionary priests who came to the North-West during the regime of Monseigneur Tache.

### Some Conversations

The Telephone carried 21,845,722,335 messages or conversations in the United States last year. There were 53,234 separate systems, with 11,716,520 telephones and 28,827,188 miles of wire, and employing 262,629 persons, of whom 65 per cent. were women. In ten years the number of telephones had more than doubled.

### The Price of a Head

Herr Sonnenfeld, who accused Herr Schiedemann of having promised a reward of 1,000,000 marks for the head of Rosa Luxemburg, has been committed for trial by the Berlin Court.

### Elephant's Milk

A baby elephant naturally consumes a somewhat large quantity of milk daily. But in London the keeper of a place of amusement has been refused, by the Islington Food Control Committee, a permit to buy the necessary quantity. "No baby elephant should have milk required for human consumption," said the chairman. "If this permit were given, we might be asked to do the same thing for baby tigers, baboons, giraffes and so on. No one can tell where it would end."



"MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB"

# Japanese Apply Severe Tortures Upon Koreans

## Dreadful Methods Used to Extort Confessions

### BEATINGS INFILCTED AND TOE NAILS ORDERED TO BE TORN OUT

"The efforts of the new Japanese Administration of Korea to recover the confidence of the Korean people are largely nullified by official maltreatment of Koreans," says the Tokio correspondent of the Daily Express.

"While the use of paddles and flogging is publicly abolished by the Government, police officials regularly use torture upon the suspects."

The following particulars of the methods employed are furnished by Dr. Frank Schofield, of the Severance Mission Hospital, Seoul:

"Case 1—An educated young man, punished with 90 blows of the paddle for complicity in the independence movement, and released after six weeks' imprisonment, was rearrested and questioned with regard to the bomb that was thrown at Admiral Saito. During the police examination he was seven times suspended from the ceiling by a cord tied around his wrists; on five occasions his head was forced back and tied to his hands, which had been fastened behind his back; water was poured down his nostrils off and on during a period of four days, and for a further period of three days soap and water were substituted for plain water.

"As a last expedient in this line, pepper tea was used; the reaction was so severe that the young man became unconscious. All these methods having failed, the police ordered his toe nails to be extracted. The Korean torturer, instead, pulled out a piece of flesh from the inside of the small toe, which caused profuse bleeding and satisfied the police.

"Case 2—A young man charged with printing the 'Independence' newspaper, refused to give the names of his accomplices. He was beaten unconscious three times in six days and once by hot irons. When seen by the doctors, he was a physical wreck.

"Case 3—A Korean young woman, also educated, was beaten so violently over the head that an abscess formed in one ear, and her knee and hip joints were twisted to the verge of dislocation. She was thoroughly satisfied.

"One result of such methods is naturally the production of false evidence and the prosecution of innocent people. Another is the creation of a conviction in the Korean mind that promises of reform are for foreign consumption under Japanese rule. Such are the evil results of ten years of military rule."

### A FEARFUL EXAMPLE

Petrie Kimbrough, alias William Lockett, 32, negro, was electrocuted at Eddyville, Kentucky, a few days ago for the murder of Geneva Hardman, 10-year-old school girl. Two brothers and two uncles of the child were in the front row of spectators. They led a score of men from their neighborhood to witness the execution. During Lockett's trial in Lexington six men were killed when a mob tried to take him from the courthouse. Lockett told the jail officials he had killed four women in the past ten years.

### BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL CONVALESCENCE

Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, discussing in the House of Commons the decision not to renew the Anglo-French loan in the United States, stated that Great Britain, in providing her half had no intention of re-borrowing outside the United Kingdom, any part of the sum required, so that when the loan is repaid Great Britain will have cut down her external debt by more than \$50,000,000. The Chancellor added: "We shall employ for the purpose resources already available in the United States and to the extent to which they are not sufficient we shall ship gold. We have already made a beginning by buying Anglo-French bonds in the market at a considerable discount below par."

### Meteor Described by Manitoba Missionary

#### Do meteors hiss?

Rev. A. J. Warwick, Anglican missionary at Shoal River, Manitoba, in an interesting letter to the Free Press, dated March 8, asserts they do. Here is his letter:

"On Saturday evening about 8:30 I was returning across the river, near the mission, on this river. I had reached the foot of the bank and for a moment, I had missed the narrow footpath, and was with my face turned northward, feeling for the track. It was very dark, being about a quarter of an hour or so before the full moon should rise.

"All at once there was a brilliancy through the whole air, and I turned southward, to see a most intensely white meteor, in appearance about twice the apparent size of the planet Jupiter, and issuing from that point.

"The meteor itself was of white heat, glowing apparently like the bulb of an incandescent lamp. Streamers of very vivid sparks trailed at all angles behind, and the whole river side was as though lighted by an electric bulb. The meteor followed a course to the east, maintaining apparently the same height from the earth, until it disappeared behind the high trees, sinking in the direction the moon would later arise from.

"Distinctly Hears Hissing

"There was one peculiarity which I must not forget to notice. The sound of hissing, which was continuous, was without doubt present, along the whole course of the phenomenon; and was not a supposition on my part. It was present with the light, the sparks, and the meteor.

"I know there has been much discussion in days past, as to the existence of this hissing sound, but I can never again doubt the reality of it.

"May I assure you, that by the help of this light, I immediately discovered the position of the narrow trail."

To remove paint from clothes, soak a rag in spirits of turpentine and rub the paint stain as soon as possible after the dress has been marked. As the rag becomes soiled use a clean piece. Two or three applications may be required.

### Tomato Sandwiches

Tomatoes make excellent sandwiches. To skin them, drop one at a time into a basin of boiling water for a few seconds, then take a sharp knife, and the skin will come off easily. Put the tomatoes—two will make quite a lot of sandwiches—into a bowl, add one teaspoonful of vinegar, two teaspoonfuls of olive oil, salt, pepper, and mash all up together with a silver fork. Spread on buttered bread and cut into fingers.

### Sacred Cedars Vanish From Palestine Home

The cedars of Lebanon have almost disappeared from their native home in the picturesque mountains of Palestine. Trees 2,000 years old, that passed their infancy a hundred years before the opening of the Christian era, were cut to supply fuel for military locomotives during the war.

"The wholesale destruction of wonderful works of art during the war," says a recent writer, "brought forth groans that were heard around the world, but the woodchopper, without a murmur being heard in the world outside, has destroyed this living thing that for centuries has been used as a symbol of physical strength by nations forgotten except in the pages of history."

These beautiful giants thrived best in their native home in the mountains of Lebanon in Palestine just south of Beirut. Their wood is so durable that Pliny, the Roman historian, said it was everlasting. For this reason the ancients made of it their gods.

The Arabs regarded the trees as endowed with the principle of continual existence, and when the great age of some individual specimens is considered, they had very good reason for holding this belief. They also credited the trees with reasoning powers.

Timbers unearthed by excavators in the ruins of the ancient Assyrian cities were found to be practically unchanged after passing through 2,000 years of various vicissitudes.

The cedar forests, which were historic when the armies of Semirachib laid them waste in 608 B.C., as recorded in the Bible, and which are beautifully mentioned in the Psalms of David, have now been ravaged by the Turks to feed their locomotives which drew trains between the military station at Beirut and the ancient capital at Damascus.

This destruction was made imperative by the severance of all outside supplies of coal. The conquerors of the Turks, it is said, continued the practice. It became a common sight to see long lines of automobile trucks of the invaders make their way to the 'godly mountains' for a load of the wood," says the writer quoted above.

The cedars of Lebanon have the reputation of being particularly fragrant. In ancient times the oil of this tree was thought to have curative properties and as such was applied to the body by those suffering from leprosy. The Romans used the oil for the preservation of their manuscripts.

The great size of individual trees produced a profound impression upon the beholder. The trunk often reached the girth of forty-two feet, which is not very great even when compared with the giants of the Californian forests. A height of ninety feet was common and with this is to be considered the fact that the spread of the tree's branches exceeded this measurement.

If a lemon is put in a warm oven for a few minutes before squeezing, much more juice can be extracted than in the ordinary way; but the oven must not be too hot or the lemon left in too long, as it would dry up.

When washing doorsteps in frosty weather use lukewarm water, into which put a good handful of coarse salt. This prevents the water from freezing, and is far more effective than sprinkling salt on the steps after they have been cleaned.

### Franchise Bill And Some of Its Promises

### Uniformity of Voting Throughout Dominion

### SIMPLE METHOD FOR THE CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS

The purpose of the franchise bill recently introduced in the commons is threefold.

First it fixes a uniform franchise throughout the Dominion; secondly, it provides a uniform method for the preparation of voters' lists; thirdly, it provides a simple and satisfactory method for the conduct of elections.

In presenting the bill, Mr. Guthrie said that under its terms the franchise had been established upon very broad principles. The only requirements would be those of British citizenship, residence in Canada for one year, and in the particular constituency for two months, and the attaining of the age of 21 years.

These requirements would apply alike in the case of male and female voters.

In regard to the preparation of the voters' lists, the principle adopted was that existing provincial lists in any province where authorized by law for use in provincial elections, could be utilized in the case of Dominion elections, providing the lists were not more than 12 months old, or more than 12 months had elapsed between the compilation of such lists and the issue of writs for a Dominion election.

He would make a renumeration of the voters in a polling subdivision. When his lists were completed they would be returned to the proper office. In this case, however, there was no revision or appeal, because a further provision in the act provided that any person who claimed to be entitled to vote and whose name had been omitted in a rural division would be entitled on polling day, on taking the prescribed election oath, to ballot paper and cast his vote.

Machinery for holding an election as provided in the bill, was not very different from that at present in use. There were one or two innovations, however. The act proposed to abolish the office of the clerk of the crown in chancery and to create instead a chief electoral office.

This office would have charge of elections and the duties of the officer in charge would be very similar to those of the general returning officer in the election of 1917. He would be a permanent official. The bill also provides for the holding of advanced polls in order to enable railway men, sailors and others who were unable to vote on election day, to cast their ballots. The period fixed between nomination day and polling day, by the bill, was 14 days.

Mr. Guthrie closed by saying that the intention of the bill was to bring about uniformity in voting throughout Canada and to promote safety and simplicity. An examination of the bill would, he thought, convince members that was founded upon principles of equality and justice.

In answer to questions by Mr. W. D. Euler, Mr. Guthrie stated that persons precluded from voting under the Naturalization Act would not be permitted to vote by the new law. He also said that any person disqualified by

### HOW SCOTLAND MAY GO DRY

A special correspondent of the Daily Graphic says the only way Scotland is likely to go dry is by Canada draining her of whiskey. A greatly increased area is being sown with barley, and the correspondent declares he has seen evidence in the hands of a whiskey exporting firm that Canada is prepared to take more whiskey than Scotland can supply.

"Vancouver, for instance, has been getting hundreds of cases per month from one firm alone and the cry is: 'Send us more,'" says the correspondent.

According to the correspondent a Scottish distiller scoffed at the idea of prohibition in Scotland, adding: "Prohibition in Canada is a farce, and we have a splendid market there for more whiskey than we can spare."

### Sad Case of Suicide On Alberta Farm

Leaving the churn on which he was working, and not saying a word to his brother, who was sitting in a chair a few feet away, Anton Richter, of Elk Point, in the St. Paul de Metis district of Alberta, picked up a .35 calibre automatic rifle, walked from the house into the yard, and instantly blew off the top of his head. Coroner and police, who investigated the fatality, decided the case to be a clear one of suicide, and accordingly brought in a decision to that effect, deciding that an inquest was unnecessary.

Particulars of the suicide, as received by the Edmonton division of the Alberta provincial police, show that deceased was 35 years of age, unmarried, and was living with his brother and a housekeeper. Financial worries, according to the evidence of his brother, had resulted in a fit of despondency, and apparently the reason for deceased's act.

### Calf's Head Pie

A half calf's head will be sufficient for this pie. Stew a hind knuckle of veal in three pints of water as for eating. Season with a carrot, a turnip, two onions, a blade of mace, a bunch of parsley and half a parsnip. When ready, remove the meat, strain the liquor and when nearly cold put in the half head, which has been well blanched. Set it to simmer until nearly done. Take it up and remove all bones, and cut the meat into square bits.

### Batter Pudding

Cut up one pound of apples and sprinkle them with sugar, then place in the prepared bowl. Put six ounces of flour into a greased pudding basin and add to it a pinch of salt and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Separate the white from the yolk of an egg, and add a breakfastful of milk to the yolk. Gradually mix the egg and milk to the flour, beating vigorously. Beat the white and mix it in, then pour the batter over the apples. Cover with a greased paper, and steam for two hours. Turn out and serve with sugar.

A good way to clean gas mantles or gas burners that are blackened by carbon deposits is to sprinkle salt upon them while burning. This causes the carbon to burn away and prolongs the life of the mantle and increases the efficiency of the light or burner.

Investigation of the reports that the ex-Kaiser held several million dollars' worth of property in Western Canada under the name of Alvenleben has produced an official denial.

### War Criminals Rush to Holland For Sanctuary

### Germans on Allied List Buying Homes In Holland

### DUTCH REAL ESTATE CONSEQUENTLY RISING IN VALUE

There is great activity in the real estate market in The Hague and in Amsterdam due to the influx of Germans, the names of some of whom are to be found in the war criminals' list. The Grand Duke of Hesse, who, with eight others not yet identified, but who are known to be on the list, has just purchased a sumptuous home here and is having it handsomely furnished for early residence.

Meanwhile other titled Germans are pouring into Holland for indefinite residence, or, at least, to remain here until the trial storm has passed. The purchase by the Grand Duke of Hesse is, however, the only one officially confirmed.

Dutch officials, when asked whether any measures would be taken to prevent the entrance into Holland of these war-guilty Germans and how the Dutch government proposed to meet possible objections by the Allies, said there could be no objections to any person residing in Holland as long as he obeyed the entrance regulations and comported himself properly.

They said that in so far as extradition was concerned, they would not cross the hypothetical bridge until they came to it, but believed that if Germany conducted the trials, any extradition demand coming from Germany would automatically be honored, as Germany has the right to demand her own nationals. However, opinion in Holland has minimized the possibility of any difficulty in this connection and of the possibility of the German higher up ever being tried.

Meanwhile the Dutch are finding that the wealthy German refugees are good spenders. Holland is full of wealthy Germans who entered this country after the armistice with many marks which then were near normal in value. At that time they converted their marks into guilders, which now are appreciated about as are dollars, with the result that these Germans now are wealthier than they were when they came to Holland, before the mark tumbled.

### To Electrify Canadian National

Announcement that the Board of Management of the Canadian National Railways is considering the electrification of not only its Western lines, but also its Central Ontario system, was made recently in Brockville by D. B. Hanna, president of the railway, speaking before 300 members of the Board of Trade.

### A Canada

Investigation of the reports that the ex-Kaiser held several million dollars' worth of property in Western Canada under the name of Alvenleben has produced an official denial.

### A Splendid Example

In a special Indian Army Order issued at Delhi on January 21, the Commander-in-Chief directed that the record of the career of the late Colonel C. H. Shepherd, C.B.E., D.S.O., should be read out as an example to officers of all units in India.

## FOR SALE

6 Young Pigs,  
\$10 for your choice.

Barred Rock and  
Rhode Island Red  
Cockerels.

University of Alberta Strain.

J. R. LOVE  
IRMA :: ALBERTA



IS!  
there anything your  
CAR  
needs?

We can sell you OIL for your TRACTOR cheaper than you can get it anywhere else.

Gasoline 62<sup>1/2</sup>c.

Irma Motors

## WALL PAPER

We have a large assortment  
ON THE WAY  
At Reasonable Prices.

OUR  
STOCK OF ALABASTINE  
IS COMPLETE.

Don't FORGET We Have The  
Royal Purple Remedies  
Stock Food, Etc.

**W. Ketchin & Co.**

**DANCE!!! DANCE!!!**

**CO-OP HALL, IRMA**  
**Wednesday March 2nd.**

THE BEST YET

Come! Bring Your Friends  
And Enjoy an Evening of

GOOD SPORT - GOOD MUSIC  
GOOD TIME

Ladies Please Bring Cakes.

DANCING FROM 9 P.M. till 3 A.M.

THE TIMES, IRMA, ALBERTA

### AUDITOR'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND ANNUAL RETURNS OF THE VILLAGE OF IRMA

for year ending December 31st, 1920

#### Receipts.

Balance from Previous Year .....	\$259.91
Current Taxes .....	486.09
Arrears Taxes .....	316.33
Supplementary Revenue Taxes .....	22.31
Dog Taxe Licenses and Fines .....	8.00
Grant from M. D. 423 .....	400.00
Proceeds of Notes .....	850.00
Tax Sales Costs (amount received) .....	12.42
Commission from Depart. for Supp. Rev. Taxes Coll. ....	1.05
Overpayment to J. A. Tennen, refunded .....	15.15
Outstanding Cheques .....	
M. M. Matheson \$100, A. A. Dickson \$3.75 .....	103.75
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>2475.01</b>

#### Assets.

Cash on hand and in Bank at Dec. 31st. 1920 .....	352.51
Uncollected Supp. Revenue Taxes .....	16.70
Other Uncollected Taxes .....	761.42
Fire Hall and Equipment .....	100.00

<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>1230.63</b>
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#### Expenditures

Office Expences .....	\$4.75
Legal Expences .....	5.00
Postage, Printing and Stationary .....	56.47
Salaries .....	100.00
Public Works .....	1749.77
Notes Paid .....	175.85
Dept. Mun. Affairs on account Supp. Rev. Taxes ....	29.57
Miscellaneous, Exchange .....	1.09
Supp. Rev. \$18.66	
Tax Sale \$29.32	
Feb. 10th, Current Account \$265.59	
Bank Balance .....	318.57
Cash Balance .....	38.94
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>2475.01</b>

#### Liabilities.

Outstanding Cheques .....	103.75
Bank or Other Loans .....	700.00
Uncollected Supp. Rev. Taxes .....	16.70
Due Dept. on account Supp. Rev. Tax Coll'n's .....	22.31
Balance Assets over Liabilities .....	387.87

<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>1230.63</b>
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#### Supplementary Revenue Tax Account

Total Valuation of Assessable Land .....	24,789.85
Current Levy At One Mill on the \$ .....	\$24.85
Arrears of Taxes at Dec. 31st. 1919 .....	12.77
Penalties Added in 1920 .....	1.39
Total Taxes Due .....	39.01
Total Amount Coll. During 1920 .....	22.31
Amount Uncoll. at Dec. 31st. 1920 .....	16.70
Total Amount Paid Dept. During 1920 .....	29.57
Total Amount Owing Dept. at Dec. 31st. 1920 .....	22.31

#### STATEMENT OF TAX ROLL AT DEC. 31st, 1920

(Not including Supplementary Revenue Taxes)	
Current Assessment; Land Valuation exclusive of Bldgs. and Improvements (45 Mills) .....	\$1115.92
Total Current Assessment .....	\$1115.92
Amount of Arrears, 31st. Dec. 1919 .....	409.84
Penalty Added 1st, Jan. 1920 .....	20.50
Penalty Added 1st July, 1920 .....	17.58
Tax Levy for 1920 .....	
General and Debenture .....	1115.92
Total Taxes and Penalties to be Collected .....	1563.84
Amount Collected .....	
Current \$486.09; Arrears \$316.33 .....	802.42
Total Coll., Remissions, Corrections and Cancel'tns .....	802.42
Amount Uncollected Dec. 31st, 1920 .....	761.42
Estimated Population .....	200

#### General Remarks by Auditor:

A correction was made in total assessment covering two lots valued at \$200.00. This added \$9.00 to Current taxes and 20cts. to Supp. Rev. taxes.

I hereby Certify to the correctness of this Statement.

Dated at Irma this 15th day of February 1921

N. M. Mathison, Sec-Treas  
J. W. Wyatt, Auditor

## Irma Ice Cream Parlor

ICE CREAM, ICE COLD SOFT DRINKS

LUNCHES AT ALL HOURS, FRUITS IN SEASON

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO AUTO PARTIES

Otto Bethge, Proprietor

**It Pays to Advertise in The Times**

### LOCAL NEWS

Rev. E. S. Bishop Field Secretary for the Social Service and Evangelism department of our church will visit Irma on Monday evening Feb. 28th and speak at the Guild meeting. The public are invited to this meeting. Mr. Bishop is a good speaker and a specialist in the line of Social Service. Don't miss hearing him.

Mrs. A. Howarth and Paul have gone for an extended visit to Centralia, Wash.

HAY FOR SALE, BALED—\$14.00 per ton, F.O.B., Irma.—A. Weinwirch, Irma, Alta. 49.53p

FOR SALE—one pure bred barred rock rooster. Apply Mrs. John G. Rae, 2tp

The Rae boys have been spending a few weeks visiting friends at Salto and Zoldava.

The Ladies of Irma Agricultural Society and the Ladies of the G.W.V. A. are serving lunch after 3 P.M. every Saturday in the G.W.V.A. club rooms.

### AUCTION SALE

Having been instructed by the owner I will sell by Public Auction at North half Sec. 28-44-8 with 7 miles southwest of Fabian, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 1st, 1921.

12 Head of Horses  
12 Head of Cattle  
Harness.

Full line of Implements.  
Above horses and cattle all good stuff.

TERMS: All articles of \$25 and under CASH. Over that amount credit will be given till Nov. 1st, 1921, on approved bankable joint notes bearing 8 percent interest. A discount of 5 percent for Cash on credit amounts.

Lunch at noon.

Sale immediately after.  
GEO. KROZER, Owner.  
J. W. STUART, Auctioneer.

SOFT DRINKS TOBACCO CIGARS, Etc.  
Under New Management.

**J. C. SHIRLEY**  
PROPRIETOR.

**BASSETT'S**  
The Service Drug Store

IRMA :: ALTA.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

We Aim to Please

### NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Howard M. Wood late of the Village of Irma, Alberta, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named Howard M. Wood who died on or about the 24th day of January, A. D., 1921, are required to file with the Executors, John McCreadie and Thomas Slipper, of Irma, Alberta, by the 4th day of April 1921, a full statement duly verified of their claims and of any securities held by them and that after that date the Executors will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to their knowledge.

Dated this 15th day of February, A. D., 1921.

FIELDHOUSE & HUNTER, Solicitors for the Executors, Irma, Alberta

### NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Estate of George Armstrong, late of the Village of Irma, Alberta, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named George Armstrong who died on or about the 5th day of April, A. D., 1920, are required to file with the Executor, Thomas E. Yarr, of Irma, Alberta, by the 4th day of April, 1921, a full statement duly verified of their claims and of any securities held by them and that after that date the Executor will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to his knowledge.

Dated this 15th day of February, A. D., 1921.

FIELDHOUSE & HUNTER, Solicitors for the Executor, Irma, Alberta

### KINSELLA

Mr. C. A. Thorp and inspector Somson of Bruce spent Sunday with the Royal Bank staff at Kinsella.

A surprise party was held at the J.H. Smith home on Friday evening. A very enjoyable was spent until the early hours.

Mr. Ramsay and S. Lennox of the Royal Bank staff spent Sunday last in Weinwright.

Mr. W. J. Fleming spent Sunday last in Jarrow. Wonder why?

Mr. Christholm and F. Buck spent Sunday in Irma. We'll say so!

Mr. J. F. Murray has been ill for a few days but is recovering.

A note was found north or south of Jarrow by someone, bearing the following: "Dearie I cannot stay here without you." Who was it?

Whoever lost a mitt north of Jarrow on Friday last please give an account of himself or herself as it might be.

Irma G. W. V. A.

Meets in Rest Room first Saturday evening 7 p.m. Each month.

**ASTHMA RAZ-MAH**  
NO Smoking—No Spraying—No Snuff  
Just Swallow a Capsule

**RAZ-MAH** Is Guaranteed to treat and remove all forms of bronchitis, gathering in the bronchial tubes, give long nights of quiet sleep; contains no habit-forming drug. \$1.00 at your drugstore. Trial free on our agencies or write Templeton, 149 King W., Toronto.

Local Agent

Bassett's Drug Store